Newport Mercury.

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Newport Mercury.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and seventeen cents for each subsequent insertion.

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BIBLES.

Wm. & J. H. Barber,

No. 133, Thames-Street,

Have just received,

AN Assortment of CAREY's Quarto BIBLES, with Plates, Maps, &c. at Prices from $3 to $10 each.

Newport, Dec. 25.

BLANKS.

For Sale at this Office,

DEEDS—Warrantee and Quit-claim
WRITS—Indorsee vs. drawer on note
County Court Writs
do. do. Executions
Justices, Note and Book
Justices Executions
Subpœnas
Warrants, for collecting Militia Fines
Indentures for Apprentices
Probate—Administrators' Bonds
Executors Do.
Guardians' Do.
Letters of Administration
Do. of Appraisement
Commercial—Bills of Lading
Bills of Exchange
Portage Bills
Powers of Attorney
Enrolment Bills of Sale
Register Bills of Sale
Foreign Manifests
Coasters' Manifests

May 10.

Jenck's GIN.

William Crooke,

Has just received and for Sale,

10 Hhds. Jencks' best Rye GIN.

Newport, March 31.

NOTICE,

STEPHEN BOWEN informs his Friends and the Public, that he has taken his Brother, GEORGE BOWEN, into Co-Partnership, and the Business in future will be conducted under the Firm of

S. & G. BOWEN

Newport, January 27.

NOTICE,

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of

GILES MARDENBROUGH,

deceased, are requested to present them for settlement.

H. S. NEWCOMB, *Adm'r.*

Newport, March 28, 1821

TO LET,

THE STORE, No 84, Thames-Street, suitable for a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, with a cellar under it now occupied by *Abraham & George Tilley.*—Possession given the 1st of May.

ALSO,

The two-story Dwelling-House, with a large Lot adjoining, No. 34 Thames-Street, now occupied by Capt. *Benjamin Pierce.*—Possession given the 1st of May.—Enquire of

ROBERT STEVENS.

Newport, March 31.

FRESH FLOUR,

This Day landing from Sch'r Friend to Peace,

350 Barrels Superfine and Fine Alexandria FLOUR, in whole and half Barrels, carefully selected for families use—*For Sale by*

E. W. LAWTON,

Newport, March 31. 3w

Elegant LEGHORN'S,

Remarkably Cheap!

R. SESSIONS,

Has just received,

ONE Case Elegant LEGHORN BONNETS, of a very superior quality, which he offers for Sale remarkably cheap.

ALSO,

One Case of STRAW BONNETS, very fine, and of the latest fashion, very cheap.

Likewise,—One Case of India black and colour'd double-chain LEVANTINES, and black and colour'd India SATTINS. With a large and extensive Assortment of other Goods; all of which will be sold at very low prices.

Newport, March 29.

Bombazetts, Hosiery, &c

ROBERT P. LEE,

Has just received from the New-York and other Auctions, and offers for Sale,

A COMPLETE Assortment of Rhodes' Black BOMBAZETTS, from 1s6 to 3s9 per yard—Ladies Black Worsted Hosiery from 2s to 6s—Gentlemen's black and mix'd ditto from 3s to 6s9, larger sizes—*Also*, Superfine Navy Blue and Black Broadcloths, and double mill'd Cassimeres

R. P. LEE has just received a fresh supply of white and color'd KNITTING COTTON, 2 and 3-threaded.

Newport, March 17. 3w

School-Books, Paper, &c

Wm. & J. H. Barber,

No. 133, Thames-Street,

Have just received and for Sale.

MURRAY's and Alden's Spelling-Books; Geographies; Arithmetics; Dictionaries; Grammars, &c.—Also, Writing Paper of all kinds, Quills, Slates, Pencils, &c. &c.

Farmer's and Bickerstaff's Almanacks for 1821.

Log Paper, and Seamen's Journals.

Blank Account Books of all kinds, at reduced prices.

School-Masters and others, furnished with School-Books and Stationary, on the most reasonable terms.

Constantly on Hand,

A great Variety of

Ledgers, Journals, Waste, Invoice, Sales, Cash, and Record BOOKS,

Made of the best Paper, bound in a superior manner and Patent Ruled.

☞ Old Books re-bound.

Jan. 16, 1821.

MARBLE MONUMENTS.

TOMBS, Chimney Piece Hearths, Fire Places and Grave Stones, of American and Italian Marble, blue, white and clouded, for Sale on the Packet Wharf, NEWPORT.

ALSO,

500 pair of Grave Stones, of the finest and most durable Blue Slate, warranted superior to any Sold in this State.—Free stone for Windows Caps and Sills, Hearths, Fire Places and Steps.

All of which will be Sold at the *lowest Prices for Cash.* Country Produce, or other Merchandise, and on a long credit if required. *Apply to*

JAMES STEVENS,

Pelham-Street.

Newport, March 17.

S. T. NORTHAM,

Has for Sale.

100 Tons of Swedes' IRON assorted, imported in the Brig Stephen, from Stockholm.

1000 Bushels SALT, imported in the Brig Ann Gadsden, from St. Ubes.

ALSO,

A Quantity of Palm Oil, Camwood, and Ivory, now landing from the Brig John, Capt. Bigley, just arrived from Africa.

Newport, Nov. 11.

NEW GARDEN SEEDS.

Edward Stanhope,

No. 15, Broad-Street,

HAS for Sale at his Store, the following New GARDEN SEEDS.

Red, White and yellow Onion	Savoy Cabbage
Blood Beet	Drumhead do.
Scarlet Do.	Early Yorkshire &
Early Turnip Do.	Early June do.
Scarcity	Red Cabbage
Orange Carrot	Flat Turnip
Parsnip	French do.
Early Cucumber	Sage, Rue, Burnet
Long do.	Cayenne Pepper
Water Mellon	Squash Do
Musk do.	Double Pepper-grass
Dutch Summer Squash	Summer Savory
Crookneck summer squash	Parsley, Saffron,
Do. Winter do.	Early June Peas
Early curled head Lettuce	do. golden hotspur
Whitehead do.	White Marrowfat
Speckled do.	Green Dwarf do.
Salmon Radish	Strawberry Dwarf
Scarlet do.	Early six weeks Beans
Early Turnip do.	Refugee Do.
Marjoram	Lavender
	Mangel Wortzel

ALSO,

An Assortment of FLOWER SEEDS,

Newport, March 10.

NEW GOODS,

JOHN B. NEWTON,

104, *Thames-Street,*

Has just received,

A PRIME Lot of DRY GOODS purchased at the late Auction which are going at unusually low prices

Among them are:

Broadcloths and Cassimeres; a variety of Pelisse Clothe; a large assortment of Bombazetts; Serges at 2s per yard; Calicoes; table Damask 7-4 and 9-4, very cheap; Canton Crapes at $11 and $12 a piece; British Shirtings; real double chain Levantines; Sattinetts; Devonshire Kerseys; Cassimere Shawls; figur'd pelisse Flannelr; Russia Sheetings; American Shirtings and Sheetings, bleached and unbleached; Handkerchiefs; Brown Linens, tapes, bobbins, ribbons, &c.—With a variety of other Goods too numerous to mention.

Newport, Nov 9.

TO LET,

THAT convenient and pleasant Dwelling-House and Garden, on the Point, (late the estate of *C. C. Hoskins*) for the Summer season, or for One Year; furnished, or not furnished, as may suit the applicants.—For terms, &c. apply to

JOHN L. BOSS.

Newport, March 31.

TO LET,

THE Dwelling-House in Church-Street, next east of the Moravian Meeting-House.—Possession given on the first of April.—For terms, apply at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, March 9.

TO LET,

THAT pleasantly situated House in Thames-street next north of Capt. S. T. Northam's, and lately occupied by Mrs. *Nowell.*—For terms, apply to

CHRIS. FOWLER.

Newport, Nov. 25.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office, Newport, R. I. March 24, 1821.

☞ Those who apply for Letters in this List, will say, they are *advertised.*

ALLEN Eliza.	Kimball Thomas
Adams Hezekiah	Knowlton Moses
Allport James	Lake Benjamin
Anderson William	Lawton Adam
Almy William P.	Lauffe George
Black Mary	Level Enoch
Brown Moses	Mitchell Henry
Barroch Thomas	Marson James C
Brayman Pier.	Mounton Fanny
Brownell Stafford	Maxon Eliza
Bestow Calvin	Molten Michael, jr
Baker Eleazer 2	Pierce Harriet
Burdick Martha	Pratt Sylvanus
Butter Patrick	Read William
Briggs Jane	Rogers Waite A.
Craft William	Robinson Francis
Cassin Charles	Slocum William
Cozzens Charles 2	Smith Polly
Canfield Capt. Hez	Slocum M. F. G.
Chase Isaiah	Sweney John
Crins L. H.	Smith Mary
Carpenter Elihu	Sisson Lucy B.
Cook James M.	Talmon Ruth
Delano Capt. C.	Taylor Sarah
Durfee Lucina	Taylor Sylindia
Dayton Catherine	Trevett Eleazer
Depew James	Williams Ann
Denham Daniel	White Deborah H
Eldridge Capt. K. 3	West Martha
Eager Susanna	Weeden Catherine
Erson Petre	Wood William
Greenman Capt. W	*Middletown*
Gurney Sullivan	Barker Arnold
Gilsson Sarah	Chase Capt. James
Hazard Sylvester	Sheffield Benj F.
Hudson William	*Jamestown.*
Huntington Sarah	Austin Joseph N.
Kaul John A	Gidded John
Johnston James	Howland Daniel
Jennings Joshua	Oatley Susan
Jeffery Pamelia	Potter John O,
	Weeden Job

B. B. MUMFORD, *Post-Master.*

PISTARENES.

Will be taken for Twenty Cents, in payment of Dry Goods, by

Corner of Washington Square, & Thames-Street.

Newport, Feb. 24.

Wm James Tilley,

No. 124, Thames-Street.

CONTINUES TO TAKE

PISTARENES for *TWENTY CENTS,*

And Half-Pistarenes, for *TEN CENTS,*

For GOODS—and Sells his Goods as Cheap as before.

Newport, Feb. 24.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given,

THAT pleasantly situated Dwelling-House, with a large Garden, on the Point, belonging to the Estate of the late Capt. *Christopher R. Perry.* It would be a pleasant residence for a Southern family.—For terms, &c. apply to

ROBERT B. CRANSTON.

Newport, March 3.

TO LET,

And Possession given the 25th instant.

A LOT of Land on the Hill, belonging to Trinity Church, near Mr. Brinley's Rope-Walk and now occupied by Mr. Peleg Anthony.—For terms, apply to either of Subscribers.

ROBINSON POTTER, } *Wardens.*
WM. H. RATHBONE, }

Newport, March 17.

PEW AT AUCTION,

On MONDAY, April 9, 1821,

At XI o'clock A. M. will be Sold at Public Auction.

PEW No. 74, in Trinity Church; unless the Taxes now due on said Pew, be paid on or before that time.

By order of the Vestry.

WM H. RATHBONE, *Junior Warden*

Newport, March 10.

CLOVER-SEED.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, large RED CLOVER SEED, of the last year's growth, from the State of Maine, considered superior to any other kind.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS.

Newport, March 24.

MISCELLANY.

FROM BERRIEN's TRAVELS.

EXCURSION TO VESUVIUS.

OUR carriage had scarcely entered the little village of Resina, before a multitude of guides, mounted on mules, were scampering at our side; and each soliciting the preference, they almost deafened us by their noise, and distracted us by their importunity. We took three of them, with a couple of mules. After riding up the mountain five or six miles, we came to the hermitage. Here one of the monks, with shaven head and a coarse brown woolen cassock girt around him with a cord, received us kindly as a host, and waited upon us cheerfully as a domestic. Having thus refreshed ourselves, we renewed our journey, and soon came to the steep and conical part of the mountain which it is necessary to ascend on foot. This is formed almost entirely of pumice stones, cinders, and ashes, lying so loosely together as to give way under the weight of the body, and to make the largest strides shrink into a diminutive space. It was this which formerly made the journey to Vesuvius so difficult, but in a very recent eruption, part of the stream of lava adhered to the side of the mountain, and left a firm but rough pathway for visitors. I had two guides, one of whom tied a sash around my body, and passing it over his shoulder, held the ends of it in his hand; the other put a bridle over his breast, and gave me the reins. They then drew me after them by main strength. Notwithstanding this assistance, I sank down every few minutes from an apprehension of excessive heat and fatigue. In an hour and a half, which is almost double the ordinary time, we reached the summit, and, as the wind blew freshly, we found the prudence of our precautions. A little before the highest point there is a break in the ascent, where, for a short distance, we walked over a plain, covered with black, misshapen masses of lava. On the borders of the crater the dark cinders disappear, and give place to a light yellowish substance, approaching almost to the brightness of pure sulphur. Two or three smaller apertures were made in the side of the mountain in the eruption of December, 1817. We stood over the mouth of one of them, and could hear distinctly the roaring of the fiery elements within, like the boiling of a cauldron. It was hot under our feet, and the guide putting a piece of paper to the chasm, it kindled at once into a blaze. But the grand crater, which had so long been to me an object of eager curiosity, and which my imagination had represented with a kind of sublime horror, greatly disappointed me. It had neither the apparent magnitude, nor frightful depth, nor awful obscurity at the bottom, which I had expected. The sides of it were striped with ridges of lava, and the light ashes in the intervening space looked like the dry beds of mountain torrents. It was so far closed below, that no orifice could be seen. We walked around the edge till we came to another crater, formed in 1817. The circumference of this is about a quarter of a mile. It was still encircled and wrapped up in smoke.—We imprudently got to leeward side, and, in passing through the cloud of sulphureous vapour were almost suffocated. One of the guides went down a little way into the larger crater, which did not seem to be a very daring experiment though I cannot conceive how any person could have the temerity to descend to the bottom.

WALTER SCOTT.

In a small dark room, where one of the courts of sessions of Edinburgh is held, there is to be seen every morning in term time, sitting at the table, and keeping the records of the court, a stout, broad shouldered, brawny and somewhat fleshy man,—with light hair light complexion, eyes between a blue and a gray, thick nose, round flat face, rather sleepy expression, covered with a ragged black gown, his lame leg stuck under the table, the other sprawling out as no lame or not lame ever ought to be. Such a man, forsooth, as heaven had marked out as an honest good natured soul, though rather stupid withal,—a most loyal subject, fit to guzzle port and porter, pay taxes, and drink "God save the King."—Not one poetick fire or ray of genius in his face except a very slight kindling of the eye, to re-

...from the immortal bust of *the Author of the Lay of the Last Minstrel*, from the staring, thoughtless and besotted multitude. Mr. Scott is now about 45 years of age, descended from rather an obscure family in Lothian, and when young, he says, that the old men used to take him up on their knees, call him *little Watty*, and tell him border stories [illegible] legendary tales while his brothers were gone out to work; a privilege, which his lameness gave him. Some of those philosophers, who are in the habit of making a moral to all their fables may verry possibly find out that the world has gained another great poet because Walter Scott was born with one leg shorter than the other.

Mr. Scott has also some blessings, which rarely fall to the fortune of a poet. He is the Sheriff of a county, and hangs with great spirit and quite a vulgar dexterity; he is moreover the clerk of the court, before mentioned.

In his manners, Walter Scott is very mild and agreeable, apparently without any vanity, and the only affectation he has, consists in the effort he makes not to appear a poet. He has a great deal of humor, and his conversation is principally made up of anecdotes; he is not however, what they call either elegant or brilliant in company; but then he is cheerful, and never obtrusive; upon the whole, one of the last persons you would suspect to be WALTER SCOTT.

North-American Review.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BOSTON, April 2.

Latest from England.

BY the Ships Falcon and Meteor, arrived here on Saturday last from Liverpool, we have received our regular file of London papers to the 20th of February — The following are extracts from the papers :—

LONDON, FEB. 20.

Insurrection at Madrid.

A second edition of this day's London Courier contains the following article, under the above head.

"We have just received a private letter from Paris, of which the following is an extract :

"While closing this letter, a note from the Spanish Embassy informs me that yesterday, a Courier arrived in about six days from Spain, bringing news of a general insurrection at Madrid; the King's guard massacred; his person threatened; in short, a most terrible catastrophe.—This I unfortunately consider as official."

The disturbances at Madrid appear to have resulted from the improper conduct of the King's Body Guards.

The barracks of the Body Guards were kept in a state of blockade by the people for three days and two nights. The city was illuminated at night to avoid any discords to which darkness would be favorable.

Lisbon February 2.

The *Diario* of this day contains the decree of the Cortes appointing the Regency to govern in the name of King John VI. by whose installation the functions of the Provisional Junta of the Supreme Government have ceased.

AFFAIRS OF NAPLES.

London, February 18.

The Paris papers of Wednesday arrived yesterday. The King of Prussia had not left Berlin on the third instant. The Neapolitan Prince Regent is said to have ordered a conscription, to supply the place of the troops whose service had expired. He was to proceed in the beginning of this month to the Abruzzi, to receive the troops there, amounting to 36,000, of whom 24,000 have been completely clothed, armed and drilled. A further supply of six thousand muskets and four million of cartridges had been sent to the Abruzzi.

Liverpool, February 22.

Advices, dated the 30th ultimo, were received on Saturday last, from Naples. The sittings of the Parliament were to close on the following day, but the prorogation, which was to be made by the Prince Regent in person, was not expected to be for a longer period than to the middle of March. Meantime the deputies would all remain in Naples, to assist by their council should any emergency occur, to place the safety or the tranquility of the county in danger. Intense anxiety existed in all ranks of the community, on the subject of the deliberations at Laybach.

"*Laybach, February 2.*

"The Austrian army passed the Po on the 28th and 29th of Jan and is advancing upon Naples by three different routes.—Forty thousand men will first advance to the frontiers, who will announce, in case of resistance, that they will be followed by 30,000 more!

"His Majesty the King of Naples has addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Two Sicilies in which he orders the immediate dissolution of the Parliament. He also calls on them to receive the Austrians as friends, and promises on his return to give them a constitution."

The French papers last received contain a variety of paragraphs, whose tendency is to confirm the ominous intelligence, that the Austrian army had positively marched for Naples.

Lord Grey in the House of Lords made a motion, Feb. 19th, for copies of all communications between the English and foreign governments, relating to the affairs of Naples. He commented upon and opposed the principles of the circular communication of the sovereigns from Troppau, and Lord Castlereagh's answer of the 19th Jan. calling the conduct of the ministry [illegible] temporising and pusillanimous. The Earl of Liverpool opposed the motion and vindicated the neutral course adopted by the ministry. He disavowed any intention of engaging in hostilities on one side or the other. After farther debate, the motion was negatived.

THE QUEEN.

Mr. I. Smith, in the House of Commons, on the 16th of Feb. moved that the Queen's name should be restored to the Liturgy.— This occasioned some debate, and the House divided as follows—for the motion 178, against 1. 298 majority for ministers 120. The Queen annuity bill was read and finally passed in the House of Commons.

By the Mails.

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND, MARCH 27.

Robberies of the Mail.

WE are sorry to learn, that a young gentleman, formerly of this city, and recently Deputy Postmaster at Danville, Pittsylvania County, has been arrested on a charge of pillaging that Post-Office. Rumour states that on examining his pockets, a check and papers were found there, which are supposed to have been purloined from the office. He has been committed to jail.

A circumstance occurred yesterday in this city which excited some attention. Wm. Bowler, a free man of colour was examined before Chief Justice Marshall, on charge of robbing the mail of the U. S.—On the 24th February last it appears a letter was put into the mail at Philadelphia by Messrs. Beckman and Benson for Mr. Booth of Petersburg. In this letter were some drafts, and also N. Carolina notes to the amount of $2000—the notes were all stamped by Messrs. B. & B. with the date "Feb. 23," in black ink and in type letters. That packet from Philadelphia failed—and no clue was obtained to account for the failure. A few days since Mr. Beckman came on; but all his enquiries were unavailing to detect the thief—until Sunday morning, he received from his friend in Petersburg, two $100 notes, with his type stamp upon their face. It turned out, that these had been sent to Petersburg by some broker of this city. Enquiry among the brokers here at length furnished the wished for clue.—One of them recognised one of these notes, as having been presented to him for exchange on Saturday week by a little mulatto boy. The note was not exchanged but the boy named W. Bowler, as the person from whom he had received it, Bowler was in waiting to receive the change.

The police went yesterday in search of Bowler—he was apprehended but not in his own house. He steadily refused to make any confession—in the mean time his house was searched, and another mail packet was found there—this was from Washington to Norfolk; it had only reached here on Sunday night and when it was discovered in B's house had the way bill with the official envelope still with it; not a seal of the letters broken. On communicating this discovery to B. and after some threats and persuasions, he confessed that he had received the packets from Richmond a negro who was employed in the office and had hitherto borne an unimpeached character. Bowler then led the officers to his house, discovered notes to nearly the amount of $1300—and explained how he had made way with other notes contained in the letter—such as buying a horse, gig &c. A large bundle of keys was also found in his house. Upon this testimony, the Chief Justice committed him to take his trial on 22d May next: Richmond is apprehended and confined but not yet examined. It is suspected that in some way or other he slipped off the packets from the office. No sort of imputation rests upon the gentleman of the office.

March 28.—We understand, that Richmond, a black man suspected of being a party to the robbing of the mail, was not examined yesterday by Chief Justice Marshal.

Richmond has made some confessions, which, if true, shed an additional light upon this transaction. He acknowledges, that did take two packets from the Post Office; and those only two, viz. the Philadelphia packet for Petersburg, of the 24th February, and the Washington one for Norfolk, of the 24 instant. He states, that in an interview with Bowler and another black man, he was seduced by various lies and insidious promises, to violate his duty towards his master, and steal these packets.

NORFOLK, MARCH 23.

In our paper of Wednesday, we gave an account of a murder of most unusual and horrific character, perpetrated on the body of a man, whose name was (perhaps not incorrectly) believed to be Peter Lamontaine. An active and energetic [illegible] by our Police, of all the [illegible] connected with this deed [illegible] that could be collected [illegible] the proceeding enquiry, aided by the exertions of some gentlemen in the vicinity, has resulted in the apprehension of two Spaniards who call themselves Manuel Philip Garcia and Joseph Garcia, suspected of being the murderers.—They were yesterday examined before a Magistrate's Court—and committed for further examination at a Court to be held for the purpose on Friday, 30th instant.

They were apprehended yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock on the Road at Sewell's Point.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, APRIL 2

Late from South America.

The fast sailing ship Blooming Rose, Capt. Sterling, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Buenos Ayres, whence she sailed on the 21st of January. Mr. Moore, the supercargo to whom we have been before indebted, has favored us with a file of papers, and the following summary of the state of affairs and events in South America up to the period of his sailing.

Commodore Hardy had lately left Buenos Ayres, in the Creole frigate, for Monte Video—he was to sail from thence in the Superb. 74 accompanied by the Creole, for the Pacific Ocean, in the latter part of January. The Owen Glendower, frigate, Capt Spencer, sailed from Monte Video, in December, also for the Pacific Ocean. A French squadron, composed of a 74 and one or two frigates, went round the cape some time before, which was assigned as a reason for Com Hardy's going. The British sloop of war Slaney remained at Buenos Ayres to afford protection to the British commerce.

Most of the Deputies elected by the Province of Buenos Ayres for the Congress to be held at Cordova in January, (in virtue of the Treaty with Santa Fe concluded in November) had refused to go, alleging as an excuse the danger to which they were personally exposed from the caprice of the populace.—It was not supposed that any thing effectual would be done in the Congress towards forming a general government. Each province managed its own affairs. Paraguay still kept up her system of Non Intercourse with the rest. Artigas had claimed some months before an Asylum with the Governor of that Province (Francia) for himself and a few followers, which was granted him in a generous and liberal manner—he had been completely beaten by the Portuguese and utterly by Ramirez, Governor of Entre Rios. and it was generally supposed that his political career was at an end.

The Governor of Buenos Ayres, Rodriguez, was absent in the interior, prosecuting a war against the Indians, who had become very troublesome and caused great alarm—they had lately committed some horrid excesses, plundering towns, carrying off the women, &c. It was supposed that they were instigated by Carrera and other discontented anarchists.

The public tranquility of Buenos Ayres had not been disturbed since the bloody revolution of the begining of October, but several persons had lately been arrested on suspicion of secretly conspiring against the government.—It was reported that Ramirez, with a considerable force, was on his way towards Buenos Ayres, determined to arrange its internal affairs so as to meet the views of the other provinces.—The prospects for the future were far from flattering. The government paper was at an enormous discount—the value of property much reduced, and the cultivation of the country greatly neglected.

The last news from Chili was to the 5th Dec.—San Martin with his army was at Ancon on the 9th November a (little north of Lima) He was to invest Lima by land, while Lord Cochrane blockaded it by sea. The Spanish frigate Esmeralda was cut out of the harbour of Callao on the night of the 5th November in a gallant manner, by the boats of the Chilian squadron, commanded by Lord Cochrane in person.—It was reported that the American frigate Macedonian and British frigate Andromache, were considerably injured by the fire from the Batteries at the time.—The crew of a boat that was sent on shore from the Macedonian the morning after the action were murdered by the populace of Callao, on suspicion that the frigate had assisted Lord Cochrane in the capture of the Esmeralda. The city of Guayaquil revolutionized in favor of the Patriots on the 9th Oct. as soon as they had heard of San Martin's arrival in Peru.

It was reported at Buenos Ayres that a revolution had broken out in Chili, headed by the friends of the Carrera party, and that they had possession of Conception—these reports were however vague and contradictory.

The Spanish Legation, sent out by the King after establishment of the Constitution, arrived at Buenos Ayres on the 4th Dec. and left it in a precipitate manner on the night of the 5th, without effecting any thing—the Buenos Ayrean Government insisting as a basis of any negotiation that they should acknowledge their Independence.

Besides the above summary, Mr. Moore has sent us copious extracts from Chili papers to the 5th December, and from Buenos Ayres papers to the 20th January, being the details and official accounts of the occurrences in those countries for the preceding two or three months. We shall publish such of them as may be deemed interesting here. The following are all the particulars given of the massacre of the boat's crew of the Macedonian frigate.

Extract of a letter from General San Martin, to the Director of Chili, dated Port of Ancon, Nov. 9.

"The morning after the capture of the Esmeralda, a boat went on shore from the American frigate Macedonian; the crew composed of an officer and 12 men, were all murdered by the populace of Callao, on the supposition that they had assisted us in the capture."

Private letter from Adm. Cochrane to the Supreme Director—Ship O'Higgins, Port of Ancon, Nov. 9.

"The speedy departure of the French brig Telegraph, does not allow me time to communicate officially to the government, what I have now to inform your excellency. On the 5th instant, I embarked a part of the sailors and marines of my ship, the Lautaro and Independencia in the boats of their respective vessels, boarded the Spanish frigate Esmeralda and brought her off after a spirited resistance, in which we lost 15 killed and about 30 wounded.—The loss of the enemy is, the Admiral's flag which was hoisted, a large number of killed and wounded, and in prisoners, all the officers (three of whom were wounded) the ex commander and lieutenant of the frigate Prueba, who were on board, together with 174 of the crew. We also took a gun boat with a lieutenant and 14 men. Many of the crew, as also of the Esmeralda, jumped overboard and perished. I received a wound in the thigh from a musket ball but not serious and my recovery is far advanced. The frigates Prueba and Venganza were out of port, and although we have not been able to obtain any exact information as to their destination, I have still hopes of meeting them and completing the destruction of the enemy's naval force in these seas."

Massacre at Manilla.

Capt Mather, of the ship Huntress, from Canton arrived at New-York, reports that in October last, dreadful ravages were made at Manilla amongst the natives and inhabitants by the Cholera Morbus, which alarmed them so much, that the Priests and others induced them to believe the complaint was owing to the strangers who were there, and that they particularly caused it to be fatal. This opinion was so successfuly infused into them that they rose on a certain night, and massacred upwards of thirty respectable strangers, amongst whom was Mr. Wilson, an American, formerly a midshipman on board the frigate Macedonian. The American Consul secreted himself, and escaped. No other American was a victim to their fury. The Christians in Manilla are estimated at twelve thousand.

Extract of a letter dated 14th Nov. 1820, at Canton.

"We arrived at Manilla, October 26. On anchoring, we were immediately boarded from the English ships, and informed that it was unsafe to go on shore that the Natives had risen and put to death every European they could find, murdering them with knives and clubs, and mangling the dead bodies in the most horrid manner. Thirty Europeans were thus sacrificed in one afternoon. I am now with three or four, whose escape was perfectly miraculous, who however lost all their property, clothes and papers.—The rains had been been unusually heavy and the country had been flooded—and these washing down the filth from the mountains, corrupted the river; the water of which the natives drank, and they were immediately seized with a virulent cholera morbus, and died in hundreds every day.—Sixty people fell dead in one tobacco manufactory in one hour, and the evening we arrived, sixty-four people died in a small village called St. Roque. The people have an idea that the foreigners who had come to settle Manilla, had poisoned the water of the river, in order to kill the natives and get possession of the plantations; for all had liberty to remain since the establishment of the Cortes. The most scandalous part of the affair is, that this idea was undoubtedly suggested by the Spanish merchants, to evade the contracts which they had made for sugar at a lower rate than that article was then selling at."

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Washington Gazette.

STATE POLITICS.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE AMERICAN.

TO THE Freemen of Rhode-Island.

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Potter came to my house and observed to me that it was in contemplation to form a list of General Officers for the ensuing election, of an equal number of the most respectable men of both parties in the State, with a farther view, if they succeeded, that the same principle should be pursued at the General Election in appointing to office the best men of both parties, without regard to former distinctions, and if such an object could be obtained, he never would be concerned in another party opposition—that, at any rate, they meant to try the experiment, and, with a view to a thing so desirable, Judge D. Champlin had been consulted by a gentleman from Providence to know if his name should be made use of as Lieutenant-Governor in said Opposition Prox. He replied that he very much approved the measure and was ready to do all in his power to carry it into effect, but as he had been defeated several times lately when his friends had nominated him for office in Convention, it would be said that having been disappointed by his own party, he was ready to turn any side for office, and recommended that I should be applied to, who, never having been a candidate for any other office, except to represent the town I lived in, would do much better than himself, and that I might be told from him, if I would accept, he would do all in his power to support me. He was asked if he would apply to me to obtain my consent; he replied that it had better be done by E. R. Potter, and that he should be glad to see me and said Potter at his house; Mr. Potter said he had called on me, accordingly; I observed to him, that the object was a very desirable one, and what I had long wished to see brought about, and was willing to aid in its accomplishment; that my political friends knew that I had disapproved of many of their party measures, and had for a long time, observing at the same time that there was no party in the United States, that all united in the choice of President and in support of his administration, and that, in time of peace, there was no great question for the people to divide about, and that I was very desirous of putting an end to all former party animosities, and thought this measure likely, in some degree, to have that effect—and the only objection I had was, having my name made use of in any place in this Prox, more especially as I was Chairman of the Convention that formed the one to which this was to be in opposition, although I did not at that time think I was personally pledged to support that Prox, as it was well known to many of my friends, at the time, that I was not at all satisfied with it. After considerable conversation, I consented that my name should be made use of, in the place where it was afterwards printed and the people might do as they pleased and if elected, I would serve. Mr. Potter then left me, requesting that I would see Judge Champlin soon, and know if we had been correctly informed as it respected his wishes in this business; I visited Judge Champlin and found that what had been said from him was substantially correct, and he seemed very anxious for the success of the Prox, and said he would do all in his power to support it, and pointed out many ways in which it could be done; I soon after saw Mr. Potter and told him I had seen Judge Champlin and that he seemed very anxious that the Prox should prevail (and he continued so whenever I saw him until he went to Providence to attend the Supreme Court when, it appears, a change was wrought in his mind.) 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[illegible] the immortal bust of the *Author of the Lay of the Last Minstrel,* from the staring, thoughtless and besotted multitude. Mr. Scott is now about 45 years of age, descended from rather an obscure family in Lothian, and when young, he says, that the old men used to take him up on their knees, call him *little Watty,* and tell him border stories legendary [illegible] while his brothers were gone out to work; a privilege, which his lameness gave him. Some of those philosophers, who are in the habit of making a moral to all their fables may verry possibly find out, that the world has gained another great poet because Walter Scott was born with one leg shorter than the other.

Mr. Scott has also some blessings, which rarely fall to the fortune of a poet. He is the Sheriff of a county, and hangs with great spirit and quite a vulgar dexterity; he is moreover the clerk of the court, before mentioned.

In his manners, Walter Scott is very mild and agreeable, apparently without any vanity, and the only affectation he has, consists in the effort he makes not to appear a poet. He has a great deal of humor, and his conversation is principally made up of anecdotes; he is not however, what they call either elegant or brilliant in company; but then he is cheerful, and never obtrusive; upon the whole, one of the last persons you would suspect to be WALTER SCOTT.

North-American Review.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BOSTON, April 2.

Latest from England.

BY the Ships Falcon and Meteor, arrived here on Saturday last from Liverpool, we have received our regular file of London papers to the 20th of February — The following are extracts from the papers :—

LONDON, FEB. 20.

Insurrection at Madrid

A second edition of this day's London Courier contains the following article, under the above head.

"We have just received a private letter from Paris, of which the following is an extract :

"While closing this letter, a note from the Spanish Embassy informs me that yesterday, a Courier arrived in about six days from Spain, bringing news of a general insurrection at Madrid; the King's guard massacred; his person threatened; in short, a most terrible catastrophe.—This I unfortunately consider as official."

The disturbances at Madrid appear to have resulted from the improper conduct of the King's Body Guards.

The barracks of the Body Guards were kept in a state of blockade by the people for three days and two nights. The city was illuminated at night to avoid any discords to which darkness would be favorable.

Lisbon February 2.

The *Diario* of this day contains the decree of the Cortes appointing the Regency to govern in the name of King John VI. by whose installation the functions of the Provisional Junta of the Supreme Government have ceased.

AFFAIRS OF NAPLES.

London, February 18.

The Paris papers of Wednesday arrived yesterday. The King of Prussia had not left Berlin on the third instant. The Neapolitan Prince Regent is said to have ordered a conscription, to supply the place of the troops whose service had expired. He was to proceed in the beginning of this month to the Abruzzi, to receive the troops there, amounting to 36,000, of whom 24,000 have been completely clothed, armed and drilled. A further supply of six thousand muskets and four million of cartridges had been sent to the Abruzzi.

Liverpool, February 22.

Advices, dated the 30th ultimo, were received on Saturday last, from Naples. The sittings of the Parliament were to close on the following day, but the prorogation, which was to be made by the Prince Regent in person, was not expected to be for a longer period than to the middle of March. Meantime the deputies would all remain in Naples, to assist by their council should any emergency occur, to place the safety or the tranquility of the county in danger. Intense anxiety existed in all ranks of the community, on the subject of the deliberations at Laybach.

"*Laybach, February 2.*

"The Austrian army passed the Po on the 28th and 29th of Jan and is advancing upon Naples by three different routes.—Forty thousand men will first advance to the frontiers, who will announce, in case of resistance, that they will be followed by 30,000 more!

"His Majesty the King of Naples has addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Two Sicilies in which he orders the immediate dissolution of the Parliament. He also calls on them to receive the Austrians as friends, and promises on his return to give them a constitution."

The French papers last received contain a variety of paragraphs, whose tendency is to confirm the ominous intelligence, that the Austrian army had positively marched for Naples.

Lord Grey in the House of Lords, made a motion, Feb. 20th, for copies of all communications between the English and foreign governments, relating to the affairs of Naples. He commented upon and opposed the principles of the circular communication of the sovereigns from Troppau, and Lord Castlereagh's answer of the 19th Jan. calling the conduct of the ministry [illegible] temporising and pusillanimous. The Earl of Liverpool opposed the motion and vindicated the neutral course adopted by the ministry. He disavowed any intention of engaging in hostilities on one side or the other. After further debate, the motion was negatived.

THE QUEEN.

Mr. I. Smith, in the House of Commons, on the 16th of Feb. moved that the Queen's name should be restored to the Liturgy.— This occasioned some debate, and the House divided as follows—for the motion 178, against it 298 majority for ministers 120. The Queen's annuity bill was read and finally passed in the House of Commons.

By the Mails.

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND, MARCH 27.

Robberies of the Mail.

WE are sorry to learn, that a young gentleman, formerly of this city, and recently Deputy Postmaster at Danville, Pittsylvania County, has been arrested on a charge of pillaging that Post-Office. Rumour states that on examining his pockets, a check and papers were found there, which are supposed to have been purloined from the office. He has been committed to jail.

A circumstance occurred yesterday in this city which excited some attention. Wm. Bowler, a free man of colour was examined before Chief Justice Marshall, on charge of robbing the mail of the U. S.—On the 24th February last it appears a letter was put into the mail at Philadelphia by Messrs. Buckman and Benson for Mr. Booth of Petersburg. In this letter were some drafts, and also N. Carolina notes to the amount of $2000—the notes were all stamped by Messrs. B. & B. with the date "Feb. 23," in black ink and in type letters. That packet from Philadelphia failed—and no clue was obtained to account for the failure. A few days since Mr. Buckman came on; but all his enquiries were unavailing to detect the thief—until Sunday morning, he received from his friend in Petersburg, two $100 notes, with his type stamp upon their face. It turned out, that these had been sent to Petersburg by some broker of this city. Enquiry among the brokers here at length furnished the wished for clue.—One of them recognised one of these notes, as having been presented to him for exchange on Saturday week by a little mulatto boy. The note was not exchanged but the boy named W. Bowler, as the person from whom he had received it, Bowler was in waiting to receive the change.

The police went yesterday in search of Bowler—he was apprehended but not in his own house. He steadily refused to make any confession—in the mean time his house was searched, and another mail packet was found there—this was from Washington to Norfolk; it had only reached here on Sunday night and when it was discovered in B's house had the way bill with the official envelope still with it; not a seal of the letters broken. On communicating this discovery to B. and after some threats and persuasions, he confessed that he had received the packets from Richmond a negro who was employed in the office and had hitherto borne an unimpeached character. Bowler then led the officers to his house, discovered notes to nearly the amount of $1300—and explained how he had made way with other notes contained in the letter—such as buying a horse, gig &c. A large bundle of keys was also found in his house. Upon this testimony, the Chief Justice committed him to take his trial on 23d May next: Richmond is apprehended and confined but not yet examined. It is suspected that in some way or other he slipped off the packets from the office. No sort of imputation rests upon the gentleman of the office.

March 28.—We understand, that Richmond, a black man suspected of being a party to the robbing of the mail, was not examined yesterday by Chief Justice Marshal.

Richmond has made some confessions, which, if true, shed an additional light upon this transaction. He acknowledges, that did take two packets from the Post Office; and those only two, viz, the Philadelphia packet for Petersburg, of the 24th February, and the Washington one for Norfolk, of the 24 instant. He states, that in an interview with Bowler and another black man, he was seduced by various lies and insidious promises, to violate his duty towards his master, and steal these packets.

NORFOLK, MARCH 23.

In our paper of Wednesday, we gave an account of a murder of most unusual and horrific character, perpetrated on the body of a man, whose name was (perhaps not incorrectly) believed to be Point Lemoyne [illegible]. An active and energetic [illegible] by our Police, of all the [illegible] connected with this dreadful [illegible] that could be collected [illegible] inquiry, aided by the exertions of some gentlemen in the vicinity, has produced the apprehension of two Spaniards who call themselves Manuel Philip Garcia and Joseph Garcia, suspected of being the murderers.—They were yesterday examined before a Magistrate's Court—and committed for further examination at a Court to be held for the purpose on Friday, 30th instant.

They were apprehended yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock on the [illegible] at Seward's Point.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, APRIL 2

Late from South America.

The fast sailing ship Blooming Rose, Capt. Sterling, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Buenos Ayres, whence she sailed on the 21st of January. Mr. Moore, the supercargo to whom we have been before indebted, has favored us with a file of papers, and the following summary of the state of affairs and events in South America up to the period of his sailing.

Commodore Hardy had lately left Buenos Ayres, in the Creole frigate, for Monte Video—he was to sail from thence in the Superb, 74 accompanied by the Creole, for the Pacific Ocean, in the latter part of January. The Owen Glendower, frigate, Capt Spencer, sailed from Monte Video, in December, also for the Pacific Ocean. A French squadron, composed of a 74 and one or two frigates, went round the cape some time before, which was assigned as a reason for Com Hardy's going. The British sloop of war Slaney remained at Buenos Ayres to afford protection to the British commerce.

Most of the Deputies elected by the Province of Buenos Ayres for the Congress to be held at Cordova in January, (in virtue of the Treaty with Santa Fe concluded in November) had refused to go, alleging as an excuse the danger to which they were personally exposed from the caprice of the populace.—It was not supposed that any thing effectual would be done in the Congress towards forming a general government. Each province managed its own affairs. Paraguay still kept up her system of Non Intercourse with the rest. Artigas had claimed some months before an Asylum with the Governor of that Province (Francia) for himself and a few followers, which was granted him in a generous and liberal manner—he had been completely beaten by the Portuguese and lastly by Ramirez, Governor of Entre Rios, and it was generally supposed that his political career was at an end.

The Governor of Buenos Ayres, Rodriguez, was absent in the interior, prosecuting a war against the Indians, who had become very troublesome and caused great alarm—they had lately committed some horrid excesses, plundering towns, carrying off the women, &c. It was supposed that they were instigated by Carrera and other discontented anarchists.

The public tranquility of Buenos Ayres had not been disturbed since the bloody revolution of the begining of October, but several persons had lately been arrested on suspicion of secretly conspiring against the government.—It was reported that Ramirez, with a considerable force, was on his way towards Buenos Ayres, determined to arrange its internal affairs so as to meet the views of the other provinces.—The prospects for the future were far from flattering. The government paper was at an enormous discount—the value of property much reduced, and the cultivation of the country greatly neglected.

The last news from Chili was to the 5th Dec.—San Martin with his army was at Ancon on the 9th November a (little north of Lima) He was to invest Lima by land, while Lord Cochrane blockaded it by sea. The Spanish frigate Esmeralda was cut out of the harbour of Callao on the night of the 5th November in a gallant manner, by the boats of the Chilian squadron, commanded by Lord Cochrane in person.—It was reported that the American frigate Macedonian and British frigate Andromache, were considerably injured by the fire from the Batteries at the time.—The crew of a boat that was sent on shore from the Macedonian the morning after the action were murdered by the populace of Callao, on suspicion that the frigate had assisted Lord Cochrane in the capture of the Esmeralda. The city of Guayaquil revolutionized in favor of the Patriots on the 9th Oct. as soon as they had heard of San Martin's arrival in Peru.

It was reported at Buenos Ayres that a revolution had broken out in Chili, headed by the friends of the Carrera party, and that they had possession of Conception—these reports were however vague and contradictory.

The Spanish Legation, sent out by the King after establishment of the Constitution, arrived at Buenos Ayres on the 4th Dec. and left it in a precipitate manner on the night of the 5th, without effecting any thing—the Buenos Ayrean Government insisting as a basis of any negotiation that they should acknowledge their Independence.

Besides the above summary, Mr. Moore has sent us copious extracts from Chili papers to the 5th December, and from Buenos Ayres papers to the 20th January, being the details and official accounts of the occurrences in those countries for the preceding two or three months. We shall publish such of them as may be deemed interesting here. The following are all the particulars given of the massacre of the boat's crew of the Macedonian frigate.

Extract of a letter from General San Martin, to the Director of Chili, dated Port of Ancon, Nov. 9.

"The morning after the capture of the Esmeralda, a boat went on shore from the American frigate Macedonian; the crew composed of an officer and 12 men, were all murdered by the populace of Callao, on the supposition that they had assisted us in the capture."

Private letter from Adm. Cochrane to the Supreme Director—Ship O'Higgins, Port of Ancon, Nov. 6.

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POETRY.

TO THE RAINBOW.

BY T. CAMPBELL.

TRIUMPHAL Arch, that fill'st the sky
When storms prepare to part,
I ask not proud philosophy
To teach me what thou art.

Still seem as to my childhood's sight
A midway station given,
For happy spirits to alight
Betwixt the earth and heaven.

Can all that optics teach, unfold
Thy form to please me so,
As when I dream'd of gems and gold,
Hid in thy radiant bow?

When science from creation's face
Enchantment's veil withdraws,
What lovely visions wield their place
To cold material laws!

And yet, fair bow, in fabling dreams,
But words of the Most High,
Have told why first thy robe of beams
Was woven in the sky.

When o'er the green undeluged earth,
Heaven's covenant thou didst shine,
How came the world's grey fathers forth
To watch the sacred sign!

And when its yellow lustre smiled
O'er mountains yet untrod,
Each mother held aloft her child
To bless the bow of God.

Methinks, thy jubilee to keep,
The first-made anthem rang,
On earth delivered from the deep,
And the first poet sang.

Nor ever shall the Muse's eye
Unrapture'd greet thy beam;
Theme of primeval prophecy,
Be still the poet's theme.

The earth to thee its incense yields,
The lark thy welcome sings,
When glittering in the freshen'd fields
The snowy mushroom springs.

How glorious is thy girdle cast
O'er mountain, tower and town,
Or mirror'd in the ocean vast
A thousand fathoms down.

As fresh in yon horizon dark,
As young thy beauties seem,
As when the eagle from the Ark
First sported in thy beam.

For, faithful to its sacred page,
Heaven still rebuilds thy span,
Nor lets the type grow pale with age
That first spoke peace to man.

Saturday's Monitor.

"*Watch and pray, lest ye enter into temptation.*"—MARK XIV 38.

Angels are probably employed in praising God, and meditating on his works, and excellencies. But our state of trial is a state of danger; and its inhabitants are weak, infirm, and fallible. If they were not, they would be creatures qualified for a superior station; for God fills his creation with various ranks.—In a great house, the Apostle argues, there must be vessels of wood, and of earth, as well as of silver and gold. This being the case, man is graciously furnished in the Gospel with all proper instructions to enable him to pass properly through that state of trial, in which he is placed; and these instructions are summed up by our Saviour in two words, *Watch and Pray.*—The former relates to our own care and endeavours, which are absolutely necessary. But as these endeavours, unsupported, cannot carry us happily through this state, we are further enjoined to seek the assistance of Heaven by Prayer, which is always afforded, when it is sincerely sought.

Union Factory.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the public in general that they have added to their establishment a complete sett of New Cards suitable for Carding of Merino Wool in the best manner which together with their former machinery makes their establishment complete.

Wool of all grades carded into rolls on the lowest terms.—They wish to receive Wool for manufacturing on shares or contract as may best suit their employers. They continue to carry on their Clothing business in all its various branches.—Every attention will be paid to the coloring of Crapes Bombazettes Silks, &c.—The following persons will receive and forward any articles intended for the Union Factory viz.—*George Lawton* Tiverton—*Jeremiah Gifford* Portsmouth—*Edward Stanhope*, and *J. W. Watson*, in Newport.

The Subscribers return their sincere thanks to their old customers and solicit the continuance of their favors.

JOHN BABCOCK,
MOSES LAWTON.

Portsmouth, June 10.

J. Mc'INTIRE & Co.

No. 119, Thames-Street,

Have just received, and now offer for Sale.

AN Assortment of BOOKS, among which are:—Scott's Poems—Edgeworth's Popular Tales—Pope's Homer—Domestic Encyclopedia—Croxall's Æsop—H. Moore's Works—Life of Lady Guion—Life of Bishop Watson—Life of Sir Wm Wallace, a Poem—Memoirs of Rev. Henry Martyn—Barlow's Columbiad—Labaum's Campaign Memoirs of Rev. Charles Buck—Bucks Theological Dictionary—Chateaubriand's Travels—Things by the right names—Drew on the Resurrection—Buchanan's Works—Morse's Universal Geography—Bibles—Prayer Books—School Testaments, &c. &c.

Also, A large Assortment of Children's Books, moral and interesting, by *Hannah Moore*, Miss *Edgeworth*, and others.

Newport, March 16.

JONATHAN REYNOLDS

Has for Sale at his Store in Wickford.

A GENERAL Assortment of HARDWARE and Cutlery; Brass And Irons, Shovels and Tongs—*Also*, DRY GOODS, Shoes and Groceries; Dutch Plough Irons, and Ploughs ready-made; patent pitch-forks; broad and narrow cast steel axes; bar Iron and steel, and nails of all sorts; hearth tile, bricks, Stone lime, Window Glass and Putty.

LIKEWISE,

400 wt pearl ashes	100 Quintals dry Codfish
6000 hhd Hoops	10 bbls Mackrel
1000 fish barrels	20 barrels Cyder
60 rum ditto	30 do Flour
20 bushels plaster	20 nests Cedar tubs
1500 Pine Clapboards	12 do sugar boxes
25 M do Shingles	15 grindstones
500 chesnut rails	30 bundles wrapping Paper
30 bushels white Beans,	200 wt hog's lard
25 cords firewood	100 bush Potatoes

Also, in Lumber-Yard,

A general Assortment of Country Lumber, consisting of Ship Plank, boat Boards, common oak do and joist; half inch chesnut boards, &c. &c.

Wickford, Oct. 4

LAST NOTICE!

MY Accounts must be settled.—Those Persons who have been owing me for many years past, cannot longer expect an indulgence, which it is not in my power to grant.—It is absolutely necessary and indispensable, that all my unsettled business should be closed forthwith; many accounts are now put in the hands of a Justice for collection, and all those who wish to avoid expence and trouble, are required to pay the amount of their dues, speedily as possible.

GEORGE WANTON.

Newport, March 10. 3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of Newport, Administratrix on the Estate of

SOLOMON TOWNSEND,

late of said Newport, Merchant, deceased, and having qualified herself for that trust, hereby requests all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having any claims against said estate, to present them for settlement without delay.

ANN P. TOWNSEND, *Adm'x.*

Newport, March 22.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of

ABRAHAM ANTHONY,

late of Portsmouth, deceased, hereby requests all persons having any demands against said Estate, to present them for settlement, and those indebted, to make immediate payment to

PHILIP ANTHONY, *Adm'r.*

Portsmouth, 22d of 3d mo. 1821.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the Public, that he will open a SCHOOL on the 1st of May next—The School-House is commodious, and pleasantly situated in Spring-street, near the Rev. Mr. Eddy's Meeting-House. Terms of Tuition, moderate.

It is requested that those who are disposed to extend to him their patronage, would make application as soon as convenient.

JOSEPH W. EDDY.

Newport, March 24 3w

TO LET,

THE STORE now occupied by *Andrew V. Allen & Co.* belonging to the Estate of *Samuel F. Gardner*, deceased.—Possession given on before the first of April next.—Apply to

SAMUEL WHITEHORNE.

Newport, March 10.

A Decent Prize at J. C. SHAW's Office,

NO. 1541, in the 11th Class of the *Plymouth Bank Lottery*, just finished Drawing, came up a Prize of *One Hundred Dollars*, and is worth having for 550 Cents.

Springfield Bridge Lottery, 11th Class.

Will commence Drawing in Boston on April 2d, and be finished in a few days

SCHEME,

One Prize of

$10'000

8	Prizes of	$1000
4	Do.	500
50	Do.	100
29	Do.	50
2659	Do.	7

Less than Two Blanks to a Prize—Present price of Tickets $5 Cash—but will soon rise—Parts in usual proportions—The above Lottery is considered one of the best in the State of Massachusetts.

Apply at the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 119, Thames-Street

J. C. SHAW.

Newport, March 6.

Encouragement of DOMESTIC INDUSTRY

Fortunate Lottery Office!

N. B.—Four Tickets have drawn 45,000 DOLLARS!!!

HIGHEST PRIZE,

$10,000

Will Begin to Draw in Providence on the 2d day of June next

Whole Tickets, $5—Halves, 2 62
Quarters $1 37—Eighths 75 Cents.

For Sale in a great Variety of Numbers, at the Old established Office of

J. C. SHAW,

Who will pay Cash for all Prizes sold by him as soon as drawn.

Companies wishing a number of Tickets and Parts, will be furnished with them at a DISCOUNT from the Retailing price.

Prize Tickets and all kinds of current Money taken in payment.

Classes of different kinds are opened, and ready for signatures upon accommodating terms.

JOSIAH C. SHAW

Newport, March 10.

Atheneum,

Or, Spirit of the English Magazines.

JUST published, The ATHENEUM; *Or, Spirit of the English Magazines*, for March 1, 1821.

☞ Subscriptions for the above interesting Work, are received by the Subscriber, the Agent in Newport.

JOSIAH C. SHAW

Newport, March 4.

FARM for Sale,

THE Subscriber offers for Sale his FARM in Portsmouth, pleasantly situated on the west road leading to Bristol-Ferry, and 5 miles from Newport, containing 78 acres of Land, with a large well finished Dwelling-House, and all other necessary outbuildings thereon; three acres of orchard, and an excellent well of water—The Farm extends from the road to the shore, where may be had a considerable quantity of sea manure.—Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the Subscriber on the premises.

JOHN WEEDEN.

Portsmouth, 2th mo.

FOR SALE,

THREE FOURTHS of the fast-sailing Packet JAMES LAWRENCE, as she arrived from the Southward, and now lying at Banisters' wharf about 48 Tons burthen, is well found, and an excellent sea-boat.—For terms apply to

JONATHAN T. ALMY.

Newport, Oct.

FOR SALE,

1500 wt. of WOOL,

consisting of 1-2, 3-4, 7-8, 15-16ths mixed blood Wool.—*Also*, A quantity of full-blooded Wool.—Apply to

GEORGE P. HAZARD.

South-Kingstown, Feb 15.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have been appointed and qualified to act as Administrators upon the Estate of

THOMAS G. HAZARD, Esq.

late of South-Kingstown, deceased.

GEORGE P. HAZARD,
B. HAZARD,
ENOCH HAZARD.

Newport, March 16, 1821.

Dupont's POWDER.

20 Casks of Dupont's best POWDER, just received and for Sale by

WILLIAM CROOKE.

Newport, Nov. 25.

Calls—See! be Satisfied, and Buy!

Have Just Opened.

SEVEN Cases, Bales and Trunk of elegant

Fall and Winter GOODS,

From Boston Auctions.—Those who wish more large bundles for a little Money, will have the goodness to call and examine for themselves.—As the Goods are purchased, as usual, with Cash, they do not intend to be undersold.

Among the GOODS, are the following

Superfine blue, black, drab, olive and brown Broadcloths; blue, black, olive and drab Pelise Cloths; blue and drab Queen's Cloth; blue, black, brown and mixed Cassimeres; 8-4 black Flannels for Shawls and Scarfs; Rose Blankets; Pattinetts from 4s6 to 6s per yard; red, green, yellow, black and white Flannels; scarlet, crimson and green ditto, from 4s6 to 5s6; scotch Plaids; blue, red and purple Furniture for 1s; elegant Chintz Furniture for only 1s6; India Calicoes, 6 yards each, for 1 per piece; silk worsted and cotton Hosiery; angora beaver, dog-skin, silk and worsted Gloves; black, green, olive, brown, drab, scarlet and crimson Bombazetts, from 2s to 4s6; mixed and blue Broadcloths, from 9s to 24s, a large Assortment of Cotton Shawls, from 2s to 4s6; Carlisle Ginghams for only 1s6; Chex again for 9d; Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings bleached from 18 to 25 cents, and unbleached for 9d; Linens; American Ginghams, Canton Crapes for 8 dollars a gown pattern; Nankin, Italian and French Crapes; Olive Velvets for only 2s3; tabby and silk do.; long lawn; linen Cambrics, very cheap; white and Cambric Handkerchiefs; India, mull, and jaconet ditto; leno, book and fancy Muslins; more good American Diaper; Gingham Umbrellas from 6s to 12s6; 4-4 American Carpettings for 3s; bandanno, flag and black silk handkerchiefs; mixed mole-skin for Ladies Cloaks; 8-4 wide black India Lastrings for only 3s6; real good black Sinchaws; elegant Straw Bonnets, of the Leghorn patterns, as low as can be purchased in Newport

ALSO,

Dr Watts Hymn Books, arranged by Winchell.

Day & Martin's Beal Japan Blacking

Newport, Dec. 9.

Hardware, Cutlery, Ship. Chandlery, &c

W. H. RATHBONE

Offers for Sale at his Store, head of Packet Wharf,

QUADRANTS, double and single observation; Brass and Wood Compasses; Spy Glasses; Cases of Mathematical Instruments; parallel rules Scales and Dividers; Navigators and Coast Pilots; Charts; patent half-hour Glasses; Log glasses; Bunting and Ships colours; quills writing letter & log paper; ink-powder; cordage of all sizes; twine; house cabin, paint and scrub brushes; brooms; cabin mops; log reels and chips; deep sea and hand leads; hand pumps; serving mallets blocks and hanks; japan lamps and feeders; horn and tin lantorns; knives and forks; hinges of all kinds; screws brass and iron latches; locks, coffee mills, jack and pen knives, spoons cooks ladles and tormentors; axes hatches; hammers japan and tin trumpetes chisels, augers, files, saws, harpoon and grains, fish hooks, sail needles & palms, leather, sheathing paper, caulking irons and mallets; marlin spikes; iron shovels; ship's scrapers, gimblets, pump & clapper nails, slates and pencils, spanish brown, red lead; tin, iron and stone ware; patent deck lights; brass pump boxes; wrought and cut nails; brads & tacks of all sizes: tile, glue, chalk; brimstone, lampblack, oars, handspikes Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin; oakum, with a full assortment of every article usually called for in a Hardware and Ship Chandlery Store.

☞ Persons wishing Quadrants and Compasses repaired, can leave them at the above Store, where they will be attended to.

Newport, June 10.

REMOVAL.

Andrew V. Allen, & Co.

HAVE Removed to the Store recently owned and occupied by *C. Rhodes*, Esq. No 103, Thames-Street, a few doors south of their old stand, where they have, for Sale, at Wholesale and Retail, a General

Assortment of Groceries.

Newport, March 17.

The most Valuable Medicine in use for

Coughs & Consumptions

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumptions, and even in teased Consumption as it has lately been used by many with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability or the great and increasing demand for it may be called proof of its good effects it is proved. Scarcely a case of Cold, Cough, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility or even Consumptions but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine. Many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

Caution—Be particular that every genuine bottle has *Anderson's Cough Drops* blown on the bottle, and the directions are all signed by JAMES MELLEN.

I *Samuel H. Jones*, of Salisbury, do hereby certify that my wife has for more than five years been troubled with a violent cough, difficulty of breathing and loss of appetite, and almost deprived of sleep; and having tried as we supposed, every thing that might relieve her without receiving any benefit I was induced to have her make trial of Anderson's Cough Drops and after using two bottles her cough entirely left her—she enjoyed her former sleep which she had not for years, and was again restored to health. I can with confidence say I believe these Drops to be the best Medicine in use for Coughs and Complaints of the Lungs.

S. H. JONES.

Salisbury, March 26, 1818.

NEW CERTIFICATE.

In the year 1816. I was seized with an inflamation of the liver, which caused an adhesion that placed me in a very critical situation. Almost all kinds of exercise caused pain in my side and breast. In this situation I continued until April 1819, when the pain in my breast increased through the summer; my flesh wasted. I grew weak and bowed down and lost all hope of ever being any better. About the first of last October, my son purchased at Ballstown Springs a bottle of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, from which I found almost immediate relief, and from the use of two bottles only, my lungs are restored to perfect soundness; I once more can walk erect, and would be in perfect health, were it not for the adhesion in my side.

STEPHEN SEAMAN.

Greenfield, July 14. 1820.

☞ The above Medicine is for Sale by

SAMUEL W. VINSON,

Thames-Street.—NEWPORT.

By THOMAS S. TAYLOR. *Little-Rest* and DR. WHITNEY, *Providence.*

Newport, June 1.

WOOL CARDING.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they have replenished their Carding Machines with new Cards of the finest and most approved manufacture and that they are now enabled to Card Wool of all grades in the best manner.

They continue to Manufacture all kinds of Woolen Goods as usual.—Also they color and finish Woolen Cloths of all descriptions and to color garments &c. that have faded or become unfashionable.—All branches of the above business will be done with despatch and on the lowest terms and the least favor gratefully acknowledged

CLARKE & GRINNELL.

N. B.—*Sanford Almy* Little-Compton—*Peleg Corey* Tiverton—*William Pearse* Bristol-Ferry—and *Job Sherman* in Newport will receive and forward articles intended for the Manufactory

Portsmouth, June 10.

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of

Samuel Coomer,

of Newport, mariner, a man of colour, decr. represented insolvent, give notice, that Six Months from the date hereof is allowed the creditors to exhibit their claims, and that we will attend for the purpose of receiving the same, at our respective dwellings, at any time during said period

STEPHEN GOULD, } Comm'rs.
JOHN TILLINGHAST, }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment to

EDWARD THURSTON, *Adm'r.*

Newport, Feb. 8